

INDO-CHINA

a in for the Khmer aristocracy.
the century the have traded with
Cambodia, in return for and vegetable
products.

The ait export trade with the
Philippines only to It by the **tariff**. They also tried to
Improve the which all Cambodian output but with-
out The Khmers cared not at all for
Improvement and
money they to the profit of the Chinese. Such
industries as are in The Chinese have a cotton
factory, rice weaving dyeing has been a
Cambodian family for but it is swiftly disappearing through
competition with the Chinese Japanese silks. Boats are
built and pottery is by Cambodians for their own use. Work
in precious a tradition, though gradually being
by the new Occidental tastes of their
erstwhile patrons.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN CAMBODIA

la the century the age-old strife between
Anram and for of seemed about to be resolved in
favour of Aimam so absorbed by her conflict with
France.

In 1859 Norodom succeeded to the Cambodian throne
only to be **dis-**
lodged la an by Ms ambitious brother
Sivotha. He to Mm his crown, sword, and the
royal

The in 1862^ with the result **that** they
were in power*

la aa to off the ever-tightening hold of
Siam, the had in 1840 to overtures to the French
at Ten years later a **second**
a The French diplomat, Montigny, **made**
the of apptoaehing the

King of Siam,
the **be** was **ant** even aa iaterview by the
Cam-
the were at Saigon they **tried**
to **the** **France** % Slam's entering into
frieady
He* on **tub** side, was **ddSgbted** to
fil the **old**
of off two dangerous rivals **against** each
other,
former pkce. **La** Graadiere made an ez-
in
At Lagree as Ms
representative
of a as yet **nothing but the**
k **of** **a**
34*